

DEUTSCHLAND ISN'T WARSHIP TREASURY DEPARTMENT SAYS

Conversion for Offense In-
volves Extensive Struc-
tural Changes

UNARMED TRADER

British and French Minis-
ters Make Official
Representations

POTENTIAL RAIDER

Claim Submarine Only De-
signed as Freighter; Car-
go of 375 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 11.—The Treas-
ury Department has advised the
State Department that the submarine
Deutschland is an unarmed freight
carrier, which cannot be converted
for offense without extensive struc-
tural changes.

The British and French Embassies
have represented to the State Depart-
ment that the Deutschland is poten-
tially a warship, though designed
as a merchantman.

London, July 12.—An Admiralty
official, in an interview, said that a
message has been received showing
that the cargo carried by the Deutsch-
land totalled 375 tons and not 1,000.

Potentially a Warship

Is Allies' Contention
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 12.—The Deutscher
Ueberseesendienst reports: The British
and French Embassies at Washing-
ton, in representations to the State
Department, claim that the merchant-
submarine Deutschland is potentially
a warship, even though designed and
used as a merchantman. On the
strength of the advice of the naval
experts, who inspected the Deutsch-
land, the Treasury Department in-
formed the State Department that the
Deutschland was an unarmed freight-
carrier, which could not be converted
for offensive use without extensive
structural changes.

TO INTERROGATE LANSING ON RUSSO-JAPAN TREATY

Senate Resolution Asks Whether
China's Door Is Closed To
American Business

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 12.—A resolution
has been introduced into the Senate
asking Secretary of State Lan-
sing to report whether the Russo-
Japanese alliance will close the door
of China to American business in-
terests.

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Seven Lives Lost; Vpered Said
To Have Had All Regular
Identification Marks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 12.—The following
official communiqué has been handed
to Reuter's Agency by the Russian
Legation: Petrograd, July 9.—In the
Black Sea, an enemy submarine sank
the hospital ship Vpered without any
warning. The ship bore all the
regulation identification marks.
Seven persons perished; the re-
mainder were saved.

SELBORNE HAS QUIT

Succeeded At Board of Agriculture
By Earl of Crawford

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—The Earl of
Crawford, who was Chief Unionist
Whip in the House of Commons
1911-13, has been appointed Presi-
dent of the Board of Agriculture, in
succession to the Earl of Selborne,
resigned.

Big Frenchtown Program Today for Celebration Of The Fall of the Bastille

Torchlight Procession and Illuminations Started Things
Yesterday: Review of Troops at 8.15 a.m.

The French Concession fluttered
with the flags of the Allies yesterday
and last night the streets blazed with
illuminations in honor of the national
holiday. Today is the principal
celebration, as it is the anniversary of
the fall of the Bastille.

Last night's feature was a torch-
light procession from the down-
town streets to the French Public
Garden. The route was lined with
tens of thousands of Chinese
who apparently come from miles
to witness any sort of foreign
celebration. The route and houses
along the way were draped with
strings of electric lights and were
decorated with the clustered flags of
the Allies. Chinese houses and shops
were not to be outdone—but they in-
sisted on decorating in their own way.
Their house fronts were lighted with
strings of lanterns.

The French Bund with its illumina-
tions presented an especially striking
appearance from the Settlement Bund.
Its entire length was strung with
electric bulbs and the big hongs front-
ing it were outlined in the same way.
About the Consulate the lighting
effects and the decorations of flags
were most striking. Centers for
decorations were stars and the letters
"R. F." A big arch of evergreens, also
illuminated and flag-draped, marked
the boundary of the Concession at the
Bund. The French public buildings
tried to outdo each other in their
special dress for the fête. The illumina-
tions will again be on view to-
night at 9 o'clock.

Last night's procession was headed
by mounted police and squads from
other branches of the force. Besides
the Town Band there was a Chinese
band, which was added to the pro-
cession by courtesy of the Anti-
Smuggling Society. The principal
number on the programs of both was
the immortal "Marseillaise" and the
occasion lent the music new inspira-
tion. A feature of the parade was the
illuminated car designed by the
French tramway company. In the
front it bore a star outlined in the
red, white and blue and was decorated
with flags of the allied nations.

Special applause was given to the
detachment of Tonkinese policemen,
who bore lanterns constructed by them
for the occasion. There were many
decorated motor cars and flag bearers
on foot. Also there were wonderful
things in the way of transparencies—
flying machines, animals, birds,

PROGRAM FOR TODAY

8.15 a.m. Review of the French
troops at the French Park,
Koukaza.

11.30 a.m. Reception at the
French Consulate for the French
community, Allies and friends.

5 p.m. Reception at the Cercle
Sportif Français, Route Vovron.

9 p.m. Concert by the Public
Band at the French Public Garden.
Display of fireworks. Exhibition
of cinematograph pictures at the park
and on the Boulevard de Montigny.

legends, and so forth. The crowds
that viewed the parade taxed the
width of the streets and the capacity
of the Public Garden.

Today will be a holiday for allied
subjects. The banks and most of the
principal firms of these nations will
close during the day.

To take care of the crowds today
and tonight, special arrangements
have been made by the French
authorities. There will be two
entrance gates to the Public Garden,
close by the Cercle Sportif Français,
and near the junction of Route Vovron
and Avenue Dubail.

This morning, the Route Vovron,
between these two gates, will be
closed to traffic from 7 o'clock.

In order that the movements of the
troops shall not be interfered with,
the public will not be allowed to stand
alongside this reserved part of the
Route Vovron: the alleyways and the
main ground shall be kept clear by
the Police at any moment before and
during the review: so, the public will
have to go straight to the stands and
enclosure provided on the western
side of the main ground.

Patriotic emblems will be sold
during the day in the Public Garden,
in front of the French Consulate,
Shanghai Club and at the Cercle
Sportif Français, the sale being
entrusted to girls, assisted by Boy
Scouts of the French patrol "Chante-
clair" and other units; the proceeds
of the sale will go to the French Red
Cross and Orphans of the War funds,
as well as those of the auction of
souvenirs from the trenches which is
to take place during the reception at
the Cercle Sportif Français from 5 to
7 p.m.

A General Joffre bust presented by
Mr. Sennet and a silver cup
presented by Mr. H. C. Zimmermann
will be put up to auction for the
benefit of the same funds.

British Coast Raided By German Submarine

Shells Seaham Colliery, North-
East District; Woman Is
Only Casualty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—Field Marshal
Viscount French reports: At 10.30
yesterday evening, a German sub-
marine appeared off the small, un-
defended port of Seaham Harbor, in
Durham. It approached to within a
few hundred yards of the town and
fired some thirty rounds of shrapnel
from a 3-inch gun, twenty of which
fell in the direction of Dalton-le-Dale
and a dozen in and about Seaham
Colliery.

A woman who was walking in the
colliery yard was seriously wounded
and died this morning. A house was
struck by a shell. There were no
other casualties or damage.

Bomb Coast Ports

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Berlin,
July 11.—The Admiralty reports:—
Two German naval aeroplanes,
during the night from July 9th to
10th, bombed the ports and coast
fortifications of Harwich and Dover.
Berlin, July 12.—The Admiralty
reports:—Two German naval aero-
planes, during the night from July
10th to 11th, bombed Calais and the
troop camp at Bray Dunes. The
aeroplane returned unharmed.

WARNEFORD MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Lord Derby
unveiled a memorial to Lieutenant
Warneford, V. C., at Brompton Cem-
tery, yesterday.

Parliament Franchise New British Problem

Cabinet Cannot Settle Difficul-
ties Just Discovered; Ask
Select Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—In the House of
Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said
that the life of Parliament must be
prolonged to a certain extent, owing
to the impossibility of getting the
register ready by September 30. This
question and that of parliamentary
franchise had been discussed in the
Cabinet, but it raised questions of
grave difficulty, for which the Cabinet
was unable to find an adequate,
uncontroversial solution.

He, therefore, proposed to ask the
House to appoint a Select Committee
to deal with the matter, which should
not include members of the Cabinet.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava, July 14

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14

Per N.Y.K. Hakui Maru, July 15

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. July 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per K.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shizuoka M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on
or about July 15, per O.S.K. s.s.
Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is
due at Hongkong on July 14 and
here on July 15. Left Singapore on
July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

Trenches by Roadside for Travellers' Safety



This photograph of a highway on the western front shows precautions taken by the French for the safety of travellers in the war zone. The sign "Attention, Fritz" at the entrance of a bog, or trench, warns travellers to take to the bog for safety. "Fritz" is the name given to the type of shell which menaces all persons who venture along this road.

Peking Thinks Protest Over Appointment Of Lucas Is Unwarranted

Bank President Hsu En-yuan
Reported to Have Indulged
In His Resignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 13.—The protest from
Shanghai against the principle of the
appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas as
sub-manager of the Bank of China
has caused considerable surprise and,
generally, is regarded as unwarranted.

The Peking Gazette, in its leader
today, says that a discouraging
feature of the present situation is
the growing rampancy and irrespon-
sibility manifested in certain centers
in the South, particularly Kwangtung
and "that political plague center,
Shanghai." Li Lieh-chun and his
Kuomintang chief, Tsen Chun-
hsuan, seen resolved to create a
situation in Kwangtung which will
be a danger and menace to all
political order in the country.

The same spirit of recalcitrancy is
disclosed in Reuter's message from
Shanghai reporting that the mer-
cantile shareholders of the Bank of
China protest against the principle of
the appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas.
"We have not the slightest hesitation
in describing this opposition as en-
tirely unwarranted and inspired
purely by personal jealousy of the
new Governor."

Referring to the statement that
the Shareholders Association is pre-
paring a general scheme of re-
organisation of the Bank, the Peking
Gazette asks: "How can the engage-
ment of an experienced British
banker interfere with the general
scheme, which, to be efficient and
practicable, must be based on modern
methods of banking?"

The Peking Gazette concludes:
"The appointment is proper and calls
for the support of the Central
Government. It is also time for
Peking to begin to assert its authori-
ty, unless, indeed, the center of
power has shifted to the miscellane-
ous gangs in Shanghai."

Bank President Resigns

The Sinwampao says that Hsu En-
yuan, the President of the Bank of
China, having been opposed by the
shareholders, has tendered his resig-
nation and Chao Chun-nien or Niu
Chun-shan are mentioned as candi-
dates to replace him.

CHINA MAIL OFFERED AUSTRIAN SHIPS HERE

G.\$1,500,000 Is Asked for Three;
Chance of Deal Is Slight
On High Price

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Three Austrian steamers interned
at Shanghai have been offered for
sale to the China Mail Steamship
Company by the Austrian Lloyd.
The steamers that have been tied up
here since the war by the Austrian
shipping concern are the Bohemia,
Silesia and the China. They were
offered to the China Mail line for
(G) \$1,500,000—which is at the rate
of (G) \$500,000 each. The matter
is now pending before the China
Mail Company in San Francisco.

The China Mail is the American
line now operating the one steamer,
China. They have been scouring the
world for more tonnage as they have
had all the freight and passengers
that their one liner could handle and
have been getting the business at
warboon rates. It is announced
that if the sale of the interned
Austrian ships is made, they will not
be used until after the war is over.

On the last trip of the China to
Shanghai, Captain T. H. Dobson, her
commander, and Mr. G. J. Petrocelli,
local agent for the line, went down
the river and made a careful
examination of the three interned
steamers. A short report on the
condition of the ships was wired to
San Francisco for action by the head
office there. It is said that the out-
look for consummating the sale is not
promising because the Austrian con-
cern wants to sell at war time prices
while the ships would be available
for use only after the war and its
high rates are over. The Silesia and
China are said to be so slow that it
is unlikely that they would be de-
sirable for the uses intended by the
China Mail. The Bohemia is a
better ship and has the best chance
of being bought. A short cable tell-
ing the result of the investigations has
been sent to San Francisco and Capt.
Dobson will make a full report to his
directors on his arrival at the home
port.

The three interned steamers are
part of the Austrian naval reserve
and the consent of the government
would have to be obtained before the
sale could be made.

The Weather

Weather generally fine, with pass-
ing thunder-showers due to the heat.
The maximum temperature recorded
yesterday was 87.6 and the minimum
72.5, the figures for the correspond-
ing day last year being respectively
98.0 and 76.8.

GERMANS ARE BACK IN DAMLOUP AGAIN, BUT AT HUGE COST

Break Into French Line At
Fumin Wood; Ejected
In Night Attack

CONTAL RETAKEN

Stormed by British Infantry;
Trones Wood Twice
Changes Hands

SECOND OFFENSIVE

Joffre Opens Operations On
Last German Defences
In Somme Valley

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 12.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday evening
reported: The day was comparative-
ly quiet on both banks of the
Somme. The Germans, on the right
of the Meuse, after several fruitless
and costly attempts, gained lodging
in Damloup Battery and some ele-
ments of our line in Fumin Wood.

A very fierce cannonade con-
tinues on the right of the Meuse and
a moderate cannonade on the left of
the Meuse.

There were fourteen combats in
the air, in the region of the Somme,
on the 10th. Four enemy machines
were badly hit by machine-guns and
dived abruptly. A French pilot
brought back his burning machine to
our lines and landed safely.
Our air-squadron dropped 220
bombs on various stations on Mon-
day night.

The communique this afternoon
reported: The night was quiet on
both sides of the Somme. Two Ger-
man attacks at Mort Homme broke
down completely under our fire.

A night attack east of Fumin Wood
enabled us to retake a part of the
ground occupied by the enemy yester-
day. We captured eighty prisoners.
We drove out the Germans from
some sections of the trenches near
Reillon, in Lorraine, in which they
gained a footing yesterday.

British Gain All Objective

London, July 12.—General Sir
Douglas Haig reported yesterday
that, after ten days continuous fight-
ing, our troops have completed the
methodical capture of the whole of
the enemy's first system of defence,
on a front of 14,000 yards. The Ger-
man first system of defence consisted
of numerous continuous lines of fire,
support and reserve trenches extend-
ing for various depths, ranging from
2,000 to 4,000 yards and included five
strongly fortified villages, numerous
heavily wired and entrenched woods
and a large number of immensely
strong redoubts.

The capture of each of these
trenches represent an important
operation. They are all now in our
hands. The German success at
Trones Wood was of short duration,
as we have re-captured nearly the
whole wood.

Apart from guns hidden under
debris, we have captured in these
operations 26 field-guns, one naval
gun and a heavy howitzer. Our pris-
oners exceed 7,500.

Contal Maison Stormed

Our infantry have re-taken Contal
Maison by assault. A strong Ger-
man counter-attack was repulsed,
with heavy loss.

Further east, we stormed several
lines of trenches in Mametz Wood,
the greater part of which is now in
our possession. We captured here a
heavy howitzer and three field-guns.
Heavy fighting continues in Trones
Wood.

We captured 189 un wounded pris-
oners, including a battalion com-
mander, at Contal Maison. The
whole village is now in our hands.
We captured 296 un wounded pris-
oners at Mametz Wood.

One of our aeroplanes was shot
down by a direct hit of an anti-
aircraft gun. Three other machines
have not returned.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported
today: The enemy, having received
large re-inforcements, strongly at-
tacked our new positions at several
points, but were beaten back, except

(Continued on Page 2)

at Mametz Wood and Trones Wood, where they regained some ground. We are actively bombarding the enemy's positions between the main field of battle and the North Sea. We also raided the enemy's front line.

Raid at Loos

A party of Royal Irish Fusiliers penetrated some strongly held trenches, south-east of Loos, remaining there for twenty minutes, during which time there was some heavy fighting and many Germans were killed. Two companies of Seaforth Highlanders, after stiff fighting, penetrated the trenches opposite Hohenzollern Redoubt, killing many of the enemy, bombing their dug-outs and taking some prisoners.

There were many aerial combats. We destroyed a German machine. One of ours was brought down by gun-fire.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the successes achieved by the British, yesterday, were most important. The storming of Contal Maison was performed with great gallantry. Our men have pushed steadily through Mametz Wood, where, it is understood, our position is very satisfactory.

Second French Offensive

The French are now preparing the second part of their offensive south of the Somme. They are in contact on a front of three and a half miles with the enemy's last line defending the Somme valley, which is three-quarters of a mile wide and bordered with ponds.

The Germans have strengthened this naturally powerful position by bridge-heads and, therefore, it can only be reduced by operations demanding preparation. It seems likely that these operations will be carried out in a few days, says a French semi-official communique.

French experts estimate that there are over thirty German divisions opposed to the British, while two fresh divisions from Germany are attacking at Verdun.

German Counter-Attacks Regain Abandoned Ground (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 10.—Western theater.—On both sides of the Somme, the heavy struggle is continuing. Again and again, our gallant troops drove back the assailants into the storming positions.

At some places the German troops were compelled to abandon ground, owing to the large number of attacking waves, but rapid German counter-attacks regained the lost ground. Thus our troops re-conquered by storming Trones Wood, where the British had penetrated, the farm of Malsonette and the village of Barleux, which had

Japanese Girl Delegate to Women's Convention Says U.S. Will Achieve Peace



MISS NICH KAWAI
INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

"The peace of the world will finally be brought about by the United States," says Miss Nichi Kawai, the only Japanese delegate to the 13th biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in New York recently.

Miss Kawai hails from the Philippine Islands, where she has spent some time in working among the leprose and day nurseries in Manila. She made a report of this work before the convention.

been occupied by the French. The counter-attack at Hardecourt is progressing.

Incessant hand-to-hand fighting is going on for Ovillers. The French gained a footing in the village of Biaches. Between Barleux and Belloy, repeated enemy attacks had no success, breaking down under heaviest losses for the enemy. Further westwards, our curtain fire forced the enemy to leave their trenches.

Between the sea and the Ancre, in the Aisne region, in the Champagne and east of the Meuse, the fire duels temporarily intensified. There was infantry activity west of Waretton, east of Armentieres, in the vicinity of

Tahure and on the western slope of the Argonne, where French attacks were repulsed. There were successful mine blastings at Hulluch, Givenchy and Vauxbois.

On both sides, there was lively air activity. Our aviators brought down five enemy aeroplanes, one at Neuport, two at Cambrai, and two at Bapaume, also two captive balloons, one on the Somme, the other on the Meuse. First Lieutenants Walz and Gerlich shot down their fourth, Lieutenant Leffers his fifth, Lieutenant Parschau his eighth enemy aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed upon Lieutenant Parschau the Order Pour le Merite.

Duel Between Two Shanghai Lawyers

(Continued from Page 1)

challenge or to place the matter before a Court of Honor."

To which the captain replied: "Sir: I received your letter this morning."

"Before all, I beg to state that you, even if Major Rudinger's right to the title of Major would be in question, would not have the right to answer my letter in such an evasive way, but that you, the more, would be obliged to put this question before a jury to decide upon."

"I must say that I am surprised at this your ignorance of such an important paragraph in the code d'honneur."

"I have now again the honor to ask you whether you are willing to observe the usual course observed in affairs like this one," with more as to what opinion the captain would be forced to form in case the course indicated should not be followed."

"There was no answer to this," said Major Rudinger, "so Capt. Batistini ended the correspondence with a final letter."

Meanwhile Baron d'Almeida is understood to stand firmly by his refusal of the challenge on the grounds stated.

ALLIED MINISTERS' VISITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 12.—M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, have arrived in London.

TAGEBLATT WAR WRITER PESSIMISTIC ON RUMANIA

Yet Believes She Won't Join Allies Till Russians Cross Carpathians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—The special correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt at Bukharest is pessimistic concerning the intentions of Rumania. He believes, however, that Rumania will not join the Allies until the Russians have crossed the Carpathians.

He states that the Allies are helping Rumania in the matter of munitions.

War Increases India's Raw Cotton Exports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Sir George Toulmin, M.P. for Bury, Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave a return showing that the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, China and Spain have largely increased since the war and said he would be glad to give Sir George Toulmin detailed information of the efforts that are being made to increase the cultivation of long-stapled cotton in India.

Disorderly Scenes In Hungarian Parliament

Follow on Protests From Opposition at Incompetence Of Army Chiefs

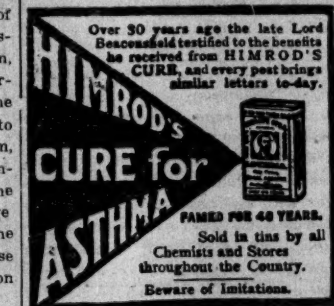
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—A telegram from Milan reports that there have been violent scenes in the Hungarian Parliament, arising from attacks made by the Opposition on incompetent Austrian commanders.

SINK BRITISH WARSHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—The Admiralty reports that an Austrian cruiser has sunk two and damaged two British patrol-drifters in the Adriatic. Ten men were killed, 9 wounded and several taken prisoners.



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In the Wake of the News

Why, when and where did the elephant become the trade mark of the Republican Party? This question propounded to a number of leading Republicans at a national convention revealed the fact that few had any but the most hazy idea how or when the emblem came to be adopted. Chauncey M. Depew, who is said to have attended every Republican gathering since 1856—he was in Chicago again last week—said frankly that he didn't know, but he believed the elephant first appeared on the stage in the Harrison campaign of '88. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts answered: "If I were to make a guess I would lay the invention on Tom Nast of Harper's. I believe that the creation was the result of the adoption of the tiger by Tammany. We couldn't let them show us dust and we went right to their own territory, the jungle, and got the elephant to fight the tiger."

There appears to be evidence to support the belief that Nast created not only the elephant but also the tiger and the Democratic donkey as well. The caricaturist is said to have adopted the donkey in January, 1870; basing the selection on the Democratic party's reputed ability to do the wrong thing so carefully and persistently.

There was no dearth of prayers at either of the conventions in Chicago last month. A clergyman was provided for each hall every day. It was in connection with the Republican convention of four years ago that this incident was related: A little boy in the gallery was impressed by the garb of one of the men on the platform. "Who is that man, father?" he asked. "That," said the father, "is the preacher who offers prayer at the beginning of every session." "And what does he pray for?" persisted the child. "Does he pray for the delegates?" "No, my boy," was the reply; "he stands up and looks around the hall

and sees the delegates sitting there and then he prays for the country."

The chaplain who opens the daily sessions of the British House of Commons appears always in white silk robes and white kid gloves. He enters the chamber with the Speaker and each bows twice to the House as they proceed to the table. Then, as they stand together, the Speaker on the right, the chaplain reads the special prayers appointed for the occasion, the members also standing. When he has finished the chaplain retires, walking backward and bowing as he leaves the chamber. As he passes out an attendant calls, "Prayers are over," and the House proceeds to the transaction of business.

Listening in on the telephone is not a new thing, nor is it peculiar to New York. A newspaper correspondent in Dover, England, was summoned under the defence of the realm act the other day for attempting to elicit information and for communicating information concerning the movement and disposition of troops which might be of use to England's enemies. The defendant, it was alleged, gave important information to a press agency over the telephone. In accordance with instructions the telephone supervisor listened to the conversation and took it down in writing. For the defence, however, it was contended that the information was commonplace. The magistrates upheld this view and dismissed the summons.

Denmark has hit upon an original method of celebrating the Shakespeare tercentenary. The Danish Authors Society purposes to give early next month a performance of "Hamlet" at the Castle of Elsinore, the scene of the Hamlet legend. The existing Kronberg Castle was erected centuries later than any date which can be assigned to the historic Hamlet, but it has been argued that Shakespeare may have had an earlier Kronberg Castle in mind

when he wrote the play, and may even have visited the castle himself. A Danish scholar will make an address and a piece of old Danish music which has been found in the British Museum will be played.

It has been reported that the oldest man in active service in the war is one of the German commanders around Verdun. Now the youngest man in the Kaiser's Government has been promoted to the second highest civil post. Dr. Helfferich, the recently appointed Home Secretary and Vice-Chancellor, is only 43. Helfferich is a Rhineland by birth and up to seventeen years ago was professor of political science in the University of Berlin. After leaving that post he became a colonial and economic specialist at the Foreign Office. While dealing with the Near Eastern interests of the country he became associated with the Deutsches Bank, which was financing the Anatolian railways. He became a director of the bank eight years ago, and as such had much to do with outlining the Anatolian and particularly the Baghdad enterprise.

When Charles Evans Hughes was nominated for Governor of New York, ten years ago, his father, the Rev. David C. Hughes, said of him: "Although he now denies the allegation, my son was really precocious. When he was not yet 4 years old he could read readily, and when he was 5 he was very anxious to go to school. At first he came back from the school house with glowing accounts of his experiences, but inside of two weeks we noticed that a change had come over his spirits. One afternoon he walked into my study and handed me a paper on which he had written, 'Charles E. Hughes's Plan of Study.' 'Father,' he said, 'I don't want to go to school any more. The scholars are very slow in getting their lessons and the teacher goes over the same thing time after time. I would like to study at home with you and mother, and I am sure I would have more time to play.' That was the last of Charles's school attendance for some years. His mother taught him the elementary branches and finally French and German, and later I instructed him in Greek and Latin."

And Charles E. Hughes entered college at 14.

Frank H. Hitchcock, whose work as a Warwick has been recalled by his pre-convention activities this year, also is the son of a clergyman. He expected to study law after his graduation from Harvard, but going to Washington became chief clerk to the man who was superintending the construction of the new post office building. Then he went to the Agricultural Department and later became chief clerk to George B. Cortelyou, when the latter was secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He helped Cortelyou elect Roosevelt, and when Cortelyou returned to Washington as Postmaster-General he became first assistant. He resigned to take charge of Taft's first campaign and was chairman of the Republican National Committee. During the Taft Administration he was Postmaster-General. Mr. Hitchcock says politics is an attractive game for young men, and in his own case he has proved the statement.

Moving the clock an hour forward has produced curious incidents in England. The story is told of a dairymen who announced to a customer one Sunday morning that he could leave only half the usual quantity of milk. "The clocks have all been moved up," he explained, "and I've had to have my cows milked an hour earlier than usual. The result was they refused to give me more than fifteen gallons, whereas I should have got twenty-six or twenty-seven gallons."

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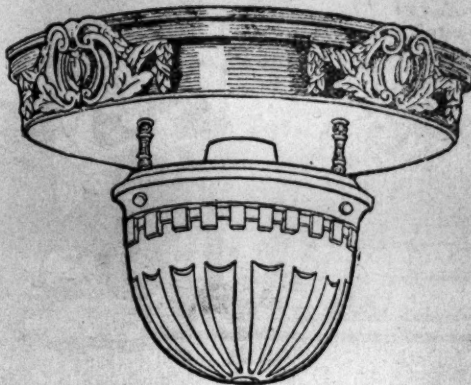
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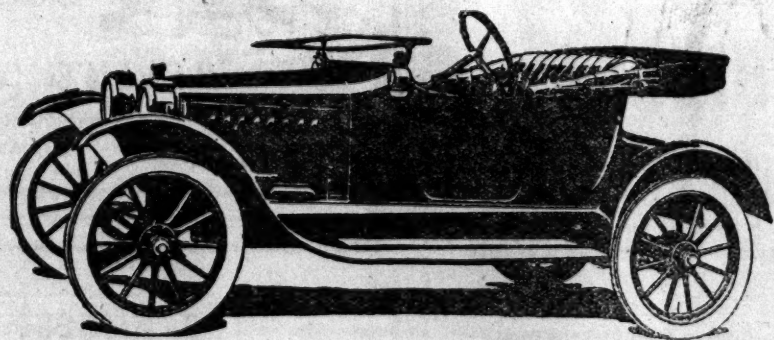
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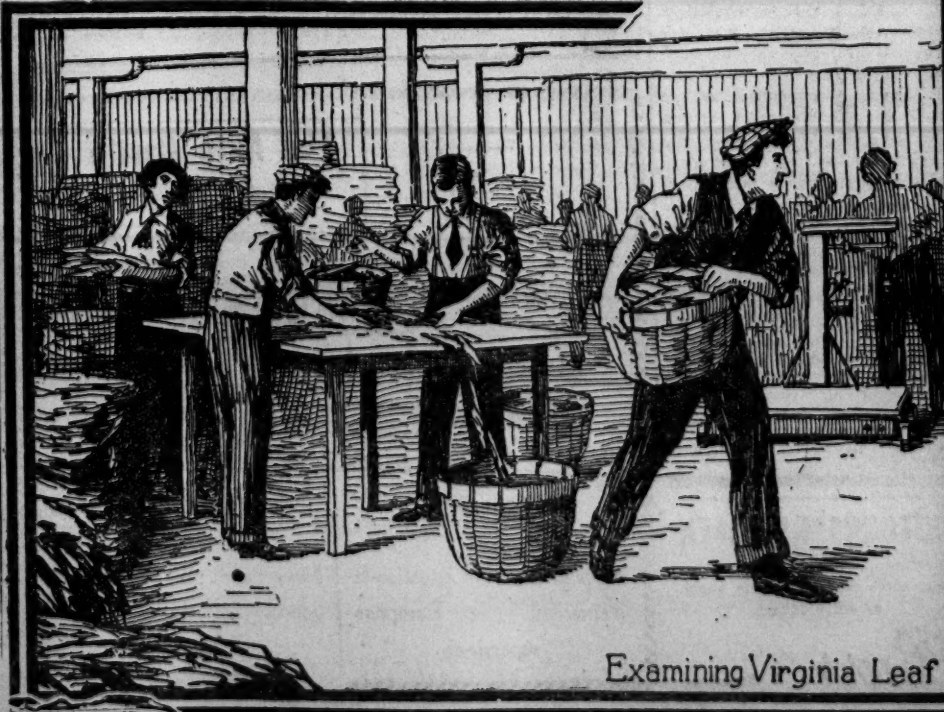
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WARSPITE'S CAPTAIN TELLS OF BIG BATTLE

Even Officers Of Other British Ships Believed Dreadnought Destroyed

SHIP'S ESCAPE MIRACULOUS

Steering Gear Awry, Vessel Ran Amuck Among Germany's Whole Fleet

London, June 10.—In proof of the statement of the British Admiralty that the dreadnought Warspite arrived safely in port after the North Sea Battle, the commander of the warship himself received an Associated Press correspondent today and described his vessel's "miraculous escape" from the concentrated German fire.

"I am still commander of the greatest battleship in the world, and my men are as fine as Nelson's blue-jackets," said this officer, Capt. E. M. Philipotts. The captain granted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he had told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle.

Capt. Philipotts minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men and what he termed the amazing powers of resistance of his ship.

Not Surprised by Reports

"I am not surprised that there have been reports that the Warspite was sunk," he said "as from our position between our fleet and the German battleships our escape from such a fate was simply miraculous. Several times we disappeared from sight in the smoke and spray.

"Even some of our own officers on other ships believed the gallant battleship had sunk. As we left the fighting line we disappeared in a complete veil of spray.

"The division of battleships of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle cruisers. We were practically engaged as soon as they were, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after the others had been in action, as I was not satisfied with the range at first.

"We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe could come up.

"You ask me what results I saw that our fire had on the Germans, but it is quite impossible to give a definite reply, as the Captain of one of a row of battleships about 500 yards apart steaming in battle line, must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag Captain has some chance to see with some degree of accuracy what damage has been done to the enemy, but the others are too busy keeping their places in line and doing the damage to keep a glass to the eye to see what the enemy is suffering.

Ran Amuck Among Enemy

"However, I saw that we registered hit after hit, enough to convince me that the Germans got a hiding which will keep them in port for many months to come. After two hours of action, in much of which our division of battleships engaged the whole German battle fleet in an effort to protect our battle cruisers until Admiral Jellicoe came up, the Warspite's steering gear went wrong and she ran amuck among the enemy.

"It must have annoyed the German gun pointers exceedingly to attempt to gauge our erratic movements, for soon we were almost in the midst of the German battleships, and well between them and our own battle line. I know of six German battleships which concentrated their fire on the Warspite, and there may have been others which I could not see.

"Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Doggerbank fight, we remained in action without a single vital injury, our chief difficulty, being from the mishap to the steering gear. During our difficulties we received considerable credit for protecting the cruiser Warrior, which was practically helpless, but I must admit that sheer good fortune rather than intention was responsible for this, for the Warspite came across her bow while drifting and almost helpless.

Unwelcome Even to Friends

"As I said before, the fact that we got out was an absolute miracle. Once repairs were quickly made we wanted to return, but found we were not popular. Sufficient battleships were present to fill the line, and the possibility of our running amuck among our own friends was not welcomed. We steamed home.

"Already the holes have been

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS - LISTENING TO A GUY WHO HAS JUST BEEN ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING - RING UP A JUDGE HE KNOWS AND TRY TO PUT THE WORKS ON HIM FOR A BIT OF PULL.

SIX-DAY LEAVES ARE A PROBLEM FOR FRENCH

With Fierce Fighting at Front, Guardhouse Sentence Is Not Irksome

stopped and painted over. I am now on my way back to make arrangements with the dock authorities for an overhauling which, if my ship were needed at once, could be accomplished in a very short time. But even if I have to await my turn, the Warspite will be sailing the seas months before the German fleet comes out again.

"My men were splendid. Their behavior was all I had expected, out their baptism of fire has given them a feeling of confidence which will be a valuable asset to them when we go into action again.

"As for the general result of the action, I share the feeling of the fleet that the German were defeated and driven into their own ports with losses they can ill afford, while the sinking of three British battle cruisers was a mere incident, outside of the deplorable loss of gallant lives. We can afford the losses, especially in view of the valuable lessons learned in the action."

130 German U-Boats 'Netted' By the British

The fact that the Admiralty still deems it wise to refuse all information as to the number of enemy submarines that have been destroyed lends additional interest to statements on this subject made in neutral countries, and which of course, circulate as freely in Germany as they do in England. In the latest issue of the *Scientific American* to reach England there occurs the following very interesting paragraph in the course of a leading article: "A prominent American business man, who has recently returned from an extended business trip among the belligerent nations of Europe, tells us he was recently informed that the Allies had 'netted' a total of 130 submarines. Not long before this our Navy Department learned, through its own private sources of information, that the total number of submarines captured or destroyed by this (nets) and other means was 127."

We cannot, of course, put any particular faith in the report of the business man, for most of us on this side of the Atlantic have heard estimates on this subject put forward by people whom we might reasonably regard as reliable, but whose figures never by any chance agreed. On the other hand, however, the *Scientific American* is a singularly sound journal; its editor, Mr. J. Bernard Walker, is one of the leading lights of the "Big Navy" party in the States; and he certainly would not quote information in possession of the U.S. Navy Department unless he were perfectly certain of his facts.

Paris, June 6.—Six day leaves are granted ever so often to every French soldier. He is permitted to go to Paris or wherever he wants. But he must tell his commanding officer just where he is going in order to get his military passport and safe conduct for the round trip. If the soldier is likely to return to the same point which he left he can leave his equipment and rifle at his base. But if there is a possibility that his regiment may be transferred elsewhere along the front, he must take all his property with him, including blankets, tin cups and basin, extra pair of shoes, clothing, rifle and side arms. These are rolled up into a comfortable pack weighing about twenty-two pounds and stowed on the soldier's back.

If the soldier overstays his leave, he is punished. And the punishment approximates the American regular's imprisonment of "ten days in the guardhouse."

A Perplexity

That is just what is perplexing the French army officials. What terrors can ten additional days' confinement in a hastily constructed calaboose, or, more often, merely in detention, in the rear even of the third line of trenches, have for a soldier resting up after a strenuous week or ten days in the capital?

In the first place, he is relatively safe from shells and bullets in the guardhouse. In the second place, he is fed regularly and he receives hot food. In the third place, he receives his usual allowance of tobacco. Also he can usually manage to obtain a small bottle of wine at his evening meal, although it is not served, officially, to prisoners.

Of course a commissioned officer could recommend that a soldier be denied future "six-day leaves" when he overstays the first. But in a war when men are being killed and maimed as they are in this, it is a hard-hearted officer who will deny the short vacation allowed by law to his men. And besides, the under-officers, the captains, lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, are just as prone to be "delayed" in returning to the trenches after their leaves as the privates.

Guardhouses Overcrowded

Last year guardhouse sentences were imposed for a time on all

soldiers who failed to return at the expiration of their leaves. But the guardhouses became so overcrowded that it was decided to wink at the tardy ones in most cases, and, unless a man flagrantly violated his leave, to do nothing except reprimand him. However, to check the overstaying habit, the authorities notify the police and the military authorities of

the various cities and towns where men on "vacation" are going. The authorities there then round them up and escort them to the railway stations and put them on board trains bound for the front. This system is working smoothly and rarely gives a man time to stay away more than two or three days over his leave.

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FRENCH CANADIAN DROPS 17 MEN IN ONE ATTACK

Wonderful Spirit Is Shown In The Fighting Around Ypres

By W. Beach Thomas

British Headquarters, France, June 10.—The attack at Ypres, which has for the moment lulled, was rich in deeds of personal courage and endurance, and no complete history of the fight can give a truer picture of the nature of the warfare than the experience of single fighters. Let me give one such story.

Captain X and his company on the left of the main German advance held firm. Members of the company were again and again half buried by trench mortar bombs, which were dealt out with a generosity new to his experience. The bombs did them little harm, but they were continually, like Milton's lions at the Creation, "pawing to get free" and helping one another to burrow out from the tumble of earth and sand-bags.

After some hours of such experience at last they saw a little clump of Germans issue from the opposite trenches. They watched them approach and at the appropriate moment fired. Every single enemy out of about a score in all was shot. The German, after his new

manner of attack, sent no more infantry forward till they had bombed and shelled the Canadian trench again. Our men were promised some more excellent shooting if they would lie low again. And they lay low.

In due time more clumps of Germans appeared—in twos and threes or fives and sixes. But this time many of the groups advanced diagonally towards the main attack on our right. The promised moment had come. "It was beautiful shooting," said one of those in it. "You couldn't have had better shooting." One French-Canadian shot 17. The officer in command shot 8 or 7. Between them the remainder of the Canadian company shot somewhere between 120 and 150—and they held their trench, from which at a later stage a lateral bombing attack was delivered.

The crowning marvel of the fighting in this corner was the endurance of the men. One of the more successful of these snipers was wounded twice—as a doctor would consider, severely wounded. His body was twice penetrated—shot right through once by a fragment of shell, once by a bullet. Nevertheless he fought on. He even enjoyed fighting on. There is no question about it; and when it was all over, when the relief came, he walked a good three hours' walk at night back to his headquarters, not to a dressing station or clearing hospital.

Of course, he was then sent to hospital, but in spite of severe surgical treatment, did not wish to lie up. Several men, already wounded, dodged the enemy on No Man's Land for periods varying up to 48 hours, and returned strong enough not to refuse a long walk.

In such spirit the men fought at Ypres and continue fighting.

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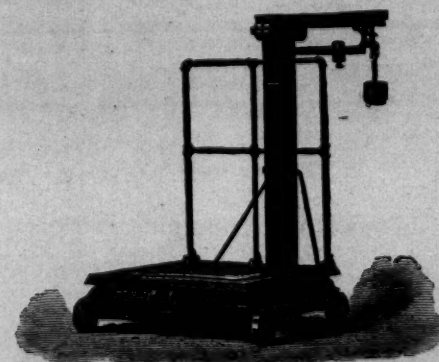
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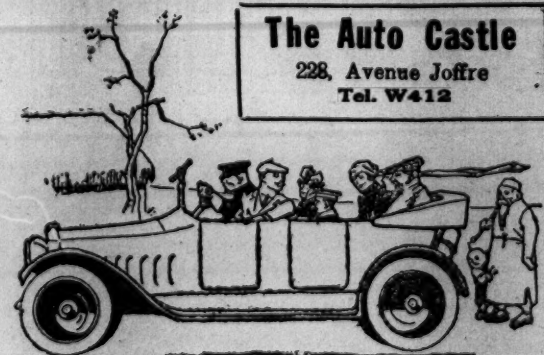
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BEASTS IN JUNGLE ALLIES OF GERMANS

Rhinoceroses Charge British
Supply Trains; Lions Men-
ace Horsemen

London, May 24.—Details of the fighting between the British and German forces in the jungles of German East Africa, where wild animals of all sorts abound, are given in despatches received from correspondents with Gen. Smuts, who is entering the colony from British East Africa, in the north. The advance was made in the region of Kilimanjaro, a mountain of 5,899 feet, regarded by the natives as a holy place. An attack was delivered on Salaita hill before the arrival of Gen. Smuts to take command, but owing to the cleverness of the German defensive fortifications the British force was repulsed with losses. The Germans had very carefully concealed their trenches and pits with living vines and trees, which had been transplanted.

The hill, however, was finally captured when the Germans retreated in the face of an enveloping movement, which threatened to cut them off. The advance of the British forces was at all times hindered by the almost impenetrable jungle and the boldness of the animals lurking everywhere. Startled rhinoceroses at times charged the heavy motor lorries carrying supplies, and despatch riders mounted on motorcycles had hazardous encounters with lions and other dangerous beasts alarmed at the invasion of their fastnesses.

Even the giraffes proved hostile to the British advance, for they scratched their long necks against the British field telephone wires until the wires broke under the strain.

The enemy made a strong stand at Moshi, about twenty miles from the British border, and so well fortified was their position that the British avoided a frontal attack and sought to take it by an enveloping move. They were not quick enough to surround the place before the enemy had decamped, however, and the only spoils taken was one of the four inch guns of the Koenigsberg, which was not suited for operations in the field.

A British force operating from north-west of Kilimanjaro made its way south to the road connecting Moshi and Arusha, seventy miles from the British border. The Germans retreated south from Moshi, which is surrounded by rubber and coffee plantations.

An attempt was made by Gen. Van Deventer and his force of burghers to envelop the left wing of the Germans, but again the nature of the country interfered with the British plans, for

he was held up by a river infested with crocodiles.

Bees Also Aid Germans

London, May 27.—The Natal Mercury of Durban publishes an account of the difficulties confronting the British fighting forces in East Africa, furnished by an officer in the East African Mounted rifles, who was formerly a coffee planter at Nairobi. This officer said the principal difficulty was the great density of the bush, which rendered effective scouting almost impossible and the provisioning of the troops very difficult.

"Of the ingenuity of the Germans there can be no doubt, as the following incident will prove: Round about Tanga, where the Lancashires landed, is a considerable bee country. The natives have a device whereby they place hollow logs in the trees to enable the bees to construct their hives, and from these the natives collect the honey. In one place the Germans tied a whole lot of these logs together and attached them to a wire in the long grass. They also invented a plan which caused a white flag to jump up when any one came into contact with the wire, this being the signal for them to turn a machine gun onto the spot. A party of Lancashires had the ill luck to stumble over the wire, with the result that dozens of the beehives fell and up sprang the white flag, revealing their whereabouts.

"The Lancashires immediately had bees and bullets to contend with, and between the two they had a hot time."

Shipping Bulletins

There appears to be some chance that the deadlock that has come about in the affairs of the Liao River Conservancy (Newchwang) will soon be brought to an end by both schemes, that recommended by the European interests, the draining of the upper reaches of the river, and the one insisted upon by the Japanese, the dredging of the bar, being proceeded with. At any rate it has apparently been agreed upon to throw a dam across the West channel which, by increasing the flow of water in the Liao River, will tend to improve the upper reaches and will scour away some of the silt on the bar, thus assisting both schemes.

Local vessels report that the port of Dalny is importing about 150 head of cattle a month for slaughtering purposes, most of which are procured from Shantung, shipped at Tsingtau, which is now a busy export meat center, supplying Manila and Vladivostok, as well as the province of Kwangtung. Tsingtau merchants have lately complained that there is a great deal of unrest in the interior of the province of Shantung, and that this is a great hindrance to general trade.

News Brevities

Captain Denzil Twentyman, a former Shanghai boy, has been killed in action. Capt. Twentyman was of the 10th York and Lancaster Regiment. He volunteered shortly after the war broke out and was wounded in action toward the end of last year. News of his death was received here Wednesday. Capt. Twentyman was the son of Mr. J. R. Twentyman, of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.

Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation at Peking, will arrive in Shanghai this morning to take passage on the Empress of Russia which sails this afternoon. The news was but recently received and Consul General Thomas Sammons has hurriedly arranged a tiffin in his honor to be given at the Palace Hotel at 12.30 today by the American Chamber of Commerce. Members of other American organizations are invited and Chinese members of the American University Club will be welcome.

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports from Tokio:—The floating dock which was captured at Tsingtau has been brought to the naval port at Sasebo, towed by the battleship Fuji, arriving there safely on July 11.

GENERAL IN NIGHTSHIRT

Undignified Panic at German Headquarters

London, June 14.—Another exploit by Russian "partisans" (patrols with a free hand to make raids), recalling the famous capture of two Prussian generals last December, has been accomplished in the Polesi Marsh region.

On the road from Pinsk to Drohobich General Heidebrück, commanding four divisions under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, has his headquarters in a country house. One dark night two sheds adjoining the house suddenly blazed up. There was a turn-out of the inmates, and as they ran from the house a rattle of shots began.

The "partisans," who had fired the sheds, were now concealed in the garden, letting off revolvers. The panic caused was ludicrous. The general appeared in a long white nightshirt with his military overcoat round his shoulders. His officers were in all kinds of "undress" uniform.

When the panic subsided search parties were hastily sent out, but the "partisans" had disappeared. General Heidebrück and his staff will not soon forget the fright which these plucky adventurers gave them.

'Don't Worry Mountain'

Chinese tradition, crystallized into a word, makes Mokanshan an ideal rest resort, a mountain without care, literally "Don't Worry Mountain." Long since opened up by missionaries, it is increasing in popularity for many reasons. It is easy of access being situated only 150 miles west of Shanghai in Chekiang Province. It is reached by railway, motorboat and mountain-chair in a little over twelve hours, mostly daylight travel.

It has beautiful scenery. Unlike the bare mountains elsewhere, Mokanshan is covered with luxuriant vegetation. The feather bamboo and fragrant shrub have crept up from the deep ravines to crown the highest peaks. It rests the eye to glance down the deep valleys, across the fertile plains to the bay-coast and lake-shore. Sunrise at Mokanshan is a rapture, sunset an inspiration, and the moonlight lifts the soul to its "measureless moods."

There is abundant water. From sixty springs, sky-distilled, moss-filtered, cavern-cooled, corkless spouts invite thirsty visitors to drink and drink again. Laboratory analysis has pronounced this water highly healthful. Shady walks, mountain rambles, peak picnics, tennis, library and swimming pool compete with wide verandahs among the pleasures of the resort.

The "Mokanshan Family" has a hundred housekeepers, each at home to friends. Three, possibly more, cottage style hotels are open to short term guests, as long as there is room. Tents provide for overflow.

Intending visitors may consult Cook's Agency on Foochow Road or railway offices in Shanghai. Telegraph, telephone, and postal service is adequate and up to date.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. July 13, 1916.

58.—Leave. Leave has been granted to the following Officers: Captain C. H. Rutherford from July 14 to August 4. Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke July 13 to 26. 2/Lieut. A. J. Stewart July 14 to August 14.

Yen 20,000,000 Bank Shortage Is Probed

Kobe, July 8.—The trial of Mr. Iwashita Seishu, formerly President of the Kitahama Bank, Osaka, and other former officials of the bank, in connection with the alleged embezzlement of the bank's funds estimated at over Yen 20,000,000, was opened in the Osaka Chihō Sabansho on the 29th ultimo. It may be recalled that Mr. Iwashita was arrested on February 15, 1915, his preliminary examinations being brought to a close in October last when he was released on bail. After a lapse of eight months the public trial has at last been opened.

The names of accused in this scandal are Iwashita Seishu, aged 59, formerly President of the Kitahama Bank; Kozuka Shochiro, 41 years, manager; Nagata Yotaro, 45 years, sub-manager; Nakanishi Manzo, 39 years, manager of the Nagoya branch of the bank; and two other minor employees of the Osaka office. The charges against them include, either collectively or separately, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery of documents, fraud, and violation of the Commercial Code.

In the indictment against Mr. Iwashita, says the Japan Chronicle, there are 39 counts on which he is charged, and some of these are concerning the creation of "ghost shares" on the occasion of the increase of capital of the Kitahama Bank by Yen 10,000,000; the advance of Yen 3,000,000 to the Osaka Shingo office; the great loss by the destruction by fire of Japan Soy Company at Amagasaki; losses in connection with mining enterprises in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures; and a long list of losses regarding the Takei paper concern, the Kinukawa hydro-electric enterprise, and many other schemes.

7 WARSHIPS N. OF HOLLAND

Amsterdam, June 13.—At 6.30 this evening seven large German warships, preceded by a Zeppelin, were seen passing the Frisian Islands (north of Holland) going west.

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WEATHER

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BIRTH

SALTER. On July 13th, 1916 at 40 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. W. Salter of a son.

SHANGHAI, JULY 14, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Fourteenth of July

THIS day is to the French people what the Fourth of July is to Americans. It is an anniversary that recalls to them the successful revolt of their forefathers against tyranny and oppression. It is a day on which they give thanks and praise for the priceless liberty their progenitors won. And thus the anniversary is of special significance to France today, for today the sons of those who fought in 1789 are fighting to preserve what was then won, fighting another enemy, it is true, but still fighting for freedom from domination, still fighting for man's dearest possession, liberty.

The two foremost Republics of the world annually in the same month recall the thrilling events that marked the sundering of the fetters that had bound their great great grandfathers in varying degrees of serfdom, and coming within ten days of each other the celebrations doubtless have had something to do with strengthening through fresh generations the unforgettable ties that bind them in an ever new sense of brotherhood. May the oncoming years with their unguessed problems and stresses for France find this tie of friendship and fraternity stronger and surer in the test.

Since that fateful day in 1789, France has known many glorious Fourteenth of July, but none we venture to think so glorious as this one, which finds her in the time of her most heroic trial, ranking higher than ever before in the esteem and admiration, not only of her Allies and the neutral powers, but of her enemies.

The British Empire After The War

(Daily Mail)

M. R. Asquith foreshadowed yesterday the supreme task that with the coming of peace will confront all who live under the British flag.

The war cannot leave the Empire as it found it. What the Prime Minister called "the eager loyalty and unsparring devotion" of all its peoples is a political fact that must vitally affect our whole Imperial structure. It has already affected it. While Mr. Asquith was speaking, the Economic Conference of the Allies was sitting in Paris; and among the ablest members of that Conference are Mr. Hughes, representing Australia, and Sir George Foster, representing Canada. That in itself marks a revolution in our Imperial policy and methods.

But when the war is over much more will be needed than the casual attendance of Ministers of the self-governing Dominions at Cabinet Councils or meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence. We shall have to refashion the entire fabric of the Empire. We shall have to pass in "close and connected review" the relations between the Motherland and all the Dominions and Crown Colonies and Dependencies. From that review Ireland and the Irish question cannot be excluded, the settlement that is sought at the moment being provisional merely.

At present we are an Empire, but an unorganised one. We have next to no unity of defence, no machinery for co-operative action, no common trade policy, no visible organic alliance, no definite system of government. The Australians and Canadians, whose splendid conduct at Ypres is on everyone's lips, fight in our wars but have no voice in guiding our foreign policy. Such an anomaly cannot endure. The problem and the difficulties are immense. They embrace a form of government that shall be Pan-Britannic in name and fact; a naval, military, and fiscal policy that shall include the whole Empire; and an almost infinite number of minor matters such as commercial legislation, cable services, currency, naturalisation, and the pooling of the educational and administrative resources of the Empire.

There is no royal road to the goal of Imperial unity. But we have Mr. Asquith's pledge that the whole question—the greatest that statesmanship has ever faced—must and will be taken up when the war ends; and, like him, we would commend it to the consideration of all the subjects of the Crown, at home, throughout the Empire, and not least in Ireland.

M. Jusserand's Essays On Americans Past and Present

A gracious gift from one nation to another is Ambassador J. J. Jusserand's collection of historical studies of the friendly relations between the United States and France. With Americans of Past and Present Days (Charles Scribner's Sons) contains seven studies, "Rochambeau in America," "Washington and the French," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Franklin Medal," "L'Enfant and the Federal City," "Horace Howard Furness," and "From War to Peace." This volume is graceful and pleasant. It apparently commemorates the thirteenth anniversary of Ambassador Jusserand's service in America and it is dedicated to the thirteen original States.

Although the title of the final essay "From War to Peace" suggests a discussion of the present day it turns out to be the text of an address delivered in 1910 and exactly reproduced with a few footnotes and references. The interesting detail in this essay is that it discusses wisely and rationally, four years beforehand, the question the war has raised. Mr. Jusserand takes the side of civilization and proves that war is not a necessity to man but is a positive and unrelieved evil and that peace is the condition of progress.

Nature or Providence has already seen to it that man need not fear undue multiplication of individuals, the general decrease of the rate of reproduction throughout the world is already doing all that is required in that line. Nor is war an unavoidable fate. The chief danger in the present as in the past does not result from an ineluctable fate, but from the private disposition of men and their leaders. Former histories, M. Jusserand says, were wont to mention: "The King went to the wars in the season," much as they might say a man went a-fishing in the spring.

In vain did the saints and the artists and the thinkers protest; war, "that human malady," as Montaigne called it, was considered as irremediable as the rabies—until the day when a Pasteur came. Protests were raised as soon as men began to believe that the time might come when all would be equal before the law. For nothing is so conducive to mercy as equality. According to Tocqueville, "The warrior passions will become more rare and less alive as conditions become more equal." And again he says: "When the principle of equality is developed not only in one nation but in several neighboring nations . . . they will conceive a like love for peace . . . and they will end by considering war as much a calamity for the victor as for the vanquished." Yet, continues the writer, "Whatever taste the nations may have for peace it is none the less necessary that they should hold themselves ready to suppress war; in other terms they should have an army." Indeed all the men who in the course of the centuries have led men to the conquests of their rights as individuals can claim to be the intellectual ancestors of the present promoters of peace.

As early as 1713 the Abbe de Saint-Pierre was writing his "Projet pour rendre la paix perpetuelle en Europe." The first conception of the Hague Tribunal of 1893, considered so dubious a move at the time and afterward so wholeheartedly accepted, has been frustrated; yet the memory of that endeavor, preceding the rebirth of barbarism, still remains and men will return to it with renewed vigor from the ashes and destruction of the present.

In 1898 we read in the Russian Circular: "The maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all the nations present themselves in the actual situation of the world, as the ideal toward which should tend the efforts of all Governments."

The ever increasing financial expense touches public prosperity at its very source; the intellectual and physical powers of peoples, labor and capital are, most of it, turned aside from their natural functions and consumed unproductively. . . . To put an end to these ceaseless armaments and to find means for preventing the calamities which threaten the entire world, such is the supreme duty which today lies upon all the States."

Until such time as wider spread education and a greater measure of equality obtain among men humanity will be liable from time to time to these periods of destruction, not only of all civilized ideals, but of all the patiently constructed works of civilization. Until that time, too, total disarmament seems only a vague dream. The former president of the French delegation at The Hague wrote in May, 1913:

"No one more than myself deploras that folly of armaments to which Europe is yielding, and I do not forget that it was I who in 1899 at the first Hague conference drew up and defended the resolution in favor of a limitation of the military load weighing on the world. But I do not forget either what I said before the Senate in 1907, after the second conference: "As for us, confirmed partisans of arbitration and peace, disarmament is a consequence, not a preparation. For disarmament to be possible one must first feel that one's right is secure. The security of right is what must be organized first of all. Behind that rampart alone nations will be able to lay down their arms. . . . Let us

be pacific, but let us be strong. And let us know how to wait. The very excess of the load weighing on Europe will originate, sooner than is sometimes believed, that irresistible movement of opinion which will cause a policy of wisdom, mutual respect and real security to become an unavoidable necessity."

The peace of the world, understanding by means of commerce and education and the growing sense of the rights of man, this must still be the goal toward which men strive, cheering themselves by the dream and the hope despite the awful shattering of ideals in the present. In 1786 Washington wrote to Lafayette:

"Although I pretend to no peculiar information respecting commercial affairs, nor any foresight into the scenes of futurity, yet as the member of the infant empire, as a philanthropist by character, and (if I may be allowed the expression) as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, I cannot help turning my attention sometimes to this subject. I would be understood to mean that I cannot help reflecting with pleasure on the probable influence that commerce may hereafter have on human manners and society in general. On these occasions I consider how mankind may be connected like one great family in fraternal ties. I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea, that as the world is evidently less barbarous than it has been, its amelioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy, that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are diminishing; and in fine that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war."

The essay on Horace Howard Furness is the personal tribute of one scholar to another. "The Franklin Medal" tells the tale of the commemorative medal produced on the occasion of the second centennial of Franklin's birth and sent to France, where it is preserved in the center of the Hall of Honor in the Museum of Medals at the Paris Mint, among sixteen other medals commemorative of Franco-American history. The essay on Abraham Lincoln deals chiefly with the enthusiasm felt in France for Lincoln's character and cause. At his death addresses of condolence came to America from thirty-one French cities; students held meetings; a subscription was opened to offer a commemorative medal in gold to the widow, and that all who sympathized might have a share in it the maximum for each subscriber was limited to two cents. A French traveller who saw Lincoln at his second inauguration thus describes him:

"I shall never forget the deep impression I felt when I saw on the platform the strange looking great man to whom the American people had been so happy as to trust their destinies. The gait was heavy, slow, irregular; the body long, lean, over six feet, with stooping shoulders, the long arms of a boatman, the large hands of a carpenter, extraordinary hands, with feet in proportion. . . . The turned down shirt collar uncovered the protruding muscles of a yellow neck, above which shot forth a mass of black hair, thick and bristling as a bunch of pine boughs; a face of irresistible attraction. . . . From this coarse bark emerged a forehead and eyes belonging to a superior nature. In this body was sheathed a soul worth admiring by its greatness and moral beauty. On the brow, deep furrowed with lines, could be detected the thoughts and anxieties of the statesman; and in the large black eyes deep and penetrating, whose dominant expression was good will and kindness mixed with melancholy, one discovered an inexhaustible charity, giving to the word its highest meaning, that is perfect love for mankind."

Montalembert wrote of Lincoln at the time of his death with warm eloquence and at the same time rendered full justice to the South. He says: "The two parties, the two camps, have shown an equal courage, the same wonderful energy and the same spirit of sacrifice. All our sympathies are for the North, but they in no way diminish our admiration for the South. How not? How not admire the Southerners, while regretting that such rare and high qualities had not been dedicated to an irreproachable cause? What men and also, and especially, what women! Mothers, wives, mothers, those women of the South have revived, in the midst of the nineteenth century, the patriotism, devotion, abnegation of the Roman ones in the heyday of the republic. Clelia, Cornelia, Portia have found their equals in many a hamlet, many a plantation of Louisiana or Virginia."

Perhaps the most romantic story told in M. Jusserand's book is that of L'Enfant and his laying out of the Federal City. His ability, his pride in his work, his indomitable energy, his dreams and his hopes, his wealth, his liberality, his providence and finally his poverty, old age and sorrow make one of the touchingly human tales that never weary or cease to point their moral. L'Enfant seems to have had all the gifts except adaptability and worldly wisdom. Although he drew all the plans for the city of Washington he never reaped any of its benefits, and only now is there an effort to restore the original plans and carry out in full the designs made by him. It is one of the many bonds that maintain the friendship between America and France that a Frenchman should have planned our capital.

"Rochambeau in America" is chronologically the earliest study in this series and throws light upon many pretty social scenes, quotes amusing and ungrammatical French letters written by Franklin and shows the admirable relation existing between Rochambeau and Washington. The book leaves a pleasant sense of the amenities exchanged by M. Jusserand's Government and our own in the past century and a quarter.

The Women's Share

What The Future Has In Store

By Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P.

(Daily Mail)

These words are dedicated to Woman, but their argument is not, after the manner of Herrick or Suckling, concerned with her shoe-string or even with that petticoat which, after an unhappy interval, has of late again become tempestuous! I speak rather of the dear, brave heart of her and of what her courage and devotion mean to us in these direful days.

I speak of Woman at the lathe, charming me more, I swear, in decent overall and cap than ever did Julia in her ribbons. Of Woman in the powder-shed, spoiling her pretty hair with deadly acid even while men work soft-handed in trumpery occupations declared, forsooth, to be indispensable. Of Woman working twelve-hour shifts in the omnibus, of whom George Withers prophetically wrote somewhere about the year 1600:

If she be thus fair to me,
I care not what the fare may be,
or some such jingle. Of Woman, neatly moving us to admiration and the fifth floor in the lift where yesterday we noted a most uncivil man. Of Woman fashioning metal and timber and leather. Of Woman carting, and driving, and distributing. Of Woman, in short, doing all that Man dare do, and more than many men have ever attempted.

I do not pretend to know exactly how many women are at this moment, to use the words of the blameless Census, "engaged in occupations," which means working for salary or wage as distinguished from that unpaid work of which we truly say that woman's work is never done. Certain it is that many hundreds of thousands of women and girls have stepped into places lately occupied by their fathers or brothers or husbands or sweethearts who have gone to the war. If, deferring to that public thirst for statistics with which I have vainly sought to contend, I venture to give an estimate, I should say that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs probably exceeds seven millions, or a number nearly as great as that of the males working for gain in England and Wales in 1881.

Doing the Job Better

I am sure we do not yet fully realise what we owe to the part women have played in the war. Little of imagination we have showed, most of us, in respect of it. Great, wise, and eminent men, entrusted with Governmental powers, declared early in the war, in private and in public, that the nation was marching to ruin because it was being denuded of workers. What would become of our trade? we were asked. What of our exports? What of the means to finance our Allies? Would we, to quote one pretty phrase that sticks in my memory, "burst up the whole show" by drafting into the Army and out of production indispensable, irreplaceable, irrefutable men? Little they recked, these pessimists, of what Woman could do.

And it is not merely that women are serving as makeshifts or stopgaps. In the great majority of cases the evidence shows they are doing their new jobs as well as men, or better. Let me give two very diverse illustrations of this important fact. The first relates to the great headquarters staff of the National Insurance Commissioners. As a member of the Retirement Committee I had the pleasure of hearing evidence to the effect that a very large proportion of the male insurance clerks had gone to the war and had been replaced by women who found no difficulty in doing all that had been done by their predecessors.

The second relates to a great engineering works, that of Messrs. Beardmore. The head of this firm recently stated in public, and his statement has not been contradicted, that on some jobs women were not only doing the work lately done by men but turning out twice as much product in the same time.

This last anecdote brings me to the subject of wage, and to the effect of the war and the work of women upon the earnings of both men and women. The explanation of why it is that women in some jobs are found to be doing more than men used to do is quite simple. The men were playing ca' canny. Small blame to them, say those who understand. The low-wage fetish which it has taken Armageddon to get rid of was based upon the curious theory that Providence had ordained the existence of a class of creatures called working men who might never hope to earn more than about thirty-five shillings a week at the best. If a piece-rate was arranged it was on such a basis.

Let us suppose it so arranged, and then let us imagine a workman bold enough to do so many pieces as to make a piece as to bring him in three pounds. Three whole pounds of twenty shillings each; think of it! No self-respecting employer could bring himself to think of it in those far-off legendary days before the war. Therefore, whenever a piece-rate yielded anything worth having it was instantly cut down, after the manner of the gentleman who put his foot on a meek reptile to "larn it to be a toad." The workmen thus "larned" in bitter experience that more work did not mean more pay; hence the reduction of output commonly called ca' canny.

For if you got no more for doing much it was just as well to do little. New Idea of Wages

In the new conditions of today workers in the State-controlled engineering shops do not have their piece-rates cut down because they work hard, and as a consequence they earn a lot of money. That is why women coming newly into those jobs have been found to do more than the men who worked under ca' canny conditions in peace.

In my view, the new conception of earnings which has arisen through the war is a blessing to the nation. Wages can never return to the old despicable scale against which I fought for so many years before the war. As a consequence, the power of consumption will increase, trade will increase, output will increase, and we shall arrive at new and larger dimensions for industry. Production will no longer be curtailed and frustrated through the nation chiefly consisting of people with little or no power to buy goods when they are made. The tonic of war in this as in other things will strengthen and stimulate our activities. We shall have been taught the economy of high wages, as successfully practised in America, Canada, and Australia, and the value of the doctrine of equal pay for equal work for men and women.

I pass from wages to consider a fear, which I find commonly entertained, that after the war men will be displaced by the women who have taken up men's work. This is based upon the false idea that we are dissipating all our capital in the war, and that a period of poverty and destitution must succeed it. Our capital is increasing and not decreasing during the war. We are gaining most valuable new industries during the war and enlarging many old ones.

For example, we are now dealing with the oleaginous produce of the British Empire in the United Kingdom, whereas before the war we resigned it to Germany. In a few years this country will possess the biggest margarine industry in the world, supplying the whole of the home market and exporting, whereas before the war we had enormous imports of this commodity.

Turning to a widely different industry, whereas in 1910 we had a miserable and stagnant steel production of only six million tons, by the end of the war we shall have nearly doubled this output. Does anyone suppose that after the war we cannot market twelve million tons of steel or even more? Of course we can. The British Empire alone—one-fifth of the world's land and one-fourth of its people—could easily absorb far more than that.

The general truth is that, owing to the fact that we have been awakened out of slumber, we shall tackle industry on a new scale and with a new purpose. No man, therefore, need entertain the craven fear that the brave women who have entered industry in this war will have done so to his hurt. After the war, as during the war, unless we are blind indeed, the difficulty should be not to find jobs for men and women, but to find men and women for jobs.

Nor does this depend upon things yet to be accomplished. As I have indicated, things are already accomplished which will ensure a much bigger and better British industry after the war. But even above the material aid which woman has given us in this war I place the lasting social effects of woman's invasion of work. Before the war the Feminist movement was, to be frank, very largely a class movement. How often I seem to have met the dear lady who thought it shame that she, a woman of means, had no vote, while her footman or gardener had one! The women who crowded into big halls and put up large sums of money for the Cause were not, it may be well believed, working women or the wives of working men. Woman's emancipation meant the emancipation of the well dressed. The well-worn phrase the "economic independence of woman" is a fraud and a sham as long as it is related solely to the class of women that one meets in the too familiar problem play in which soulful daughters of well-to-do parents hunger for expression and independence. These aspiring creatures are not the women who are making munitions for us at this moment. The real emancipation of woman will come not from the intellectual revolt of the few but from the common sense clear-seeing of the many.

The door is now widely open, and it cannot again be closed. The war has done more for the economic independence of women than twenty years of peace. I rejoice that it is so, for the woman's cause is man's also. If I may slightly vary the Prime Minister's favorite quotation from Shakespeare: "In the reproof of chance-stands the true test of women."

Poet Laureate's Ode On Kitchener

Unflinching hero, watchful to foresee
And face thy country's peril where-
soever,
Directing war and peace with equal
care,
Till by long toil enabled thou wert he
Whom England call'd and bade: "Set
my arm free
To obey my will and save my honor
fair!"
What day the foe presumed on her
despair
And she herself had trust in none but
thee:
Among Herculean deeds the miracle
That mass'd the labor of ten years in
one
Shall be thy monument. Thy work is
done
Ere we could thank thee; and the
high sea swell
Surgeeth unheeding where thy proud
ship fell.
By the lone Orkneys, ere the set of
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

How a River Sawed a Great Mountain in Two

By Garrett P. Sorviss

A COUPLE of years ago I referred in these articles to the excellence of the topographic maps issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, and, distributed to the public at a nominal cost. They form detailed pictures of our country which, with a very slight and easily acquired training in their use, give to their possessors all the principal advantages of a bird's-eye view.



directions; these maps show, in addition, the ups and downs, hills, valleys and slopes, and yet all these details are introduced without confusion, and the clearness of the maps is delightful. Every automobilist making a trip ought to have a series of the maps covering the territory that he proposes to traverse.

As you drive along you can see, by a glance at the chart, the nature of the land ahead of and around you, the steepness of the slopes, the length of the hills, the elevation of every point on your route, above sea-level as well as above the level of the nearest valley. It is from maps of this kind that the artillerists of battling Europe learn where to drop their shells beyond the rim of the horizon, and the

strategists where to hide their batteries and to conceal the movements of their troops.

I have just been studying a new edition of the "Delaware Water Gap Sheet," issued last month, to which Dr. George Otis Smith, the director of the Geological Survey, has called my attention. Here a very picturesque region, approximately 240 square miles in area, is placed before the eye like a view from a balloon, but far more definite.

A special interest attaches to this particular chart in the fact that, on the back of it, there is printed a clear and authoritative geological history of the region, running back millions of years, and answering, in a manner that would not be expected by the average reader, the question which springs to the lips of every person passing under the frowning cliffs of Mount Tammany, through the great gateway of the Delaware: "How and when was this mighty cleft in the mountain wall opened for the river?"

The beauty of the map is that it not only shows the country as it is today, but illustrates its wonderful geological history and enables the reader to follow that history, almost step by step. With the aid of the description on the back he can trace the features of the land that were sculptured in the Great Ice Age, and also some that were formed tens of millions, and even perhaps hundreds of millions of years, before the Ice Age, running back to the mysterious Cambrian, Silurian and Devonian periods.

Up and down the region has swayed,

now under the sea and now above it. The material of the hard rock wall of the Kittatinny range, through which the Delaware passes, was created in the Silurian period, although at that time it was part of an almost level plain, submerged by the sea.

It did not become a wall until gigantic pressures in the earth's crust had crumpled, swelled, rolled and uplifted into the sunshine the solid seabottom, throwing it into stupendous, motionless waves of rock, nor until the action of atmospheric agencies and water, continued for millions of years, had worn down the softer surrounding stone, and left the stubborn "Shawangunk conglomerate," of which the Kittatinny range consists standing as a lofty barricade between the lower lands on the north and the south.

Before the Shawangunk wall had begun to form, through the wearing away and lowering of its surroundings, the entire country lay nearly at the present level of the top of Mount Tammany, and a stream that was to become the present Delaware "probably passed through a gentle depression in a low ridge that must have existed where the hard Shawangunk conglomerate came to the surface, a low place determined by the weakening of the hard rocks by a sharp minor

fold, so that erosion proceeded there more rapidly."

The land behind continued to rise during the Cretaceous period, increasing the slope toward the sea, and the streams tributary to the Delaware, as well as the Delaware itself, quickened their pace, and, with it, augmented their erosive action. The tributaries with their contributing streams, brooks and rills, were down the general surface, while the Delaware continued its attack on the gradually emerging wall, deepening its preliminary cut and forming cascades and rapids, where the stones, pebbles, sands and boulders swept along by its plunging current acted almost like a saw, which even the indurated conglomerate could not arrest.

Thus, through millions of years, while the wall rose higher, the gap was deepened, until it became the huge water gate that we admire and wonder at today.

It would be a valuable contribution to the pleasure and knowledge of the people if similar information were provided on the reverse of many others of the topographic charts covering regions of special geological interest, and, in fact, there is no region that has not some interest of that kind.

How to Find the 'Ugliest Girl'

By Arthur Brisbane

A moving picture man has advertised for the ugliest girl. He could find her almost anywhere—this is her description: She is under twenty, everything about her is planned to attract attention—and NOT respectful attention. She is definitely described by our humorous genius "Tad" as one who ought to pull down her skirt or pull up her shoes. Everything about her is too short, or too loose, or too SOMETHING. Her cheeks are painted; her eyebrows, her eyelashes are as artificial as foolishness can make them.

Her lips, a hideous scarlet, are ornamented with a sickly cigarette. That is the description of the ugliest-looking girl. But why anybody should want to FIND her is a puzzle. She does not wait to be found, but displays herself everywhere obtrusively.

Here is a suggestion for a new taxation:

TAX PAINTED FACES. In England they long ago invented a tax on the powdered heads of footmen.

If you were willing to have footmen with ordinary hair, oiled, brushed, natural color, the Government charged nothing.

But if you powdered the footmen's hair you had to pay the Government a tax for each powdered head—and that sounds reasonable. To tax painted faces would be even better than taxing powdered heads. For a painted face is a very bad

face for the country, as you will understand.

Before young girls had begun painting, whitewashing, kalsomining and blackening they had to think about a good color. In order to have a good color they had to take care of their health, keep reasonable hours, act like normal human beings.

Now they can have any color they like by going to the drug store and buying it.

Therefore they neglect their health. In the old days the mothers of these foolish girls, being compelled to get rid of them in the matrimonial market, watched them closely to keep their cheeks pink and their eyes bright.

A red stick gives the color to the lips and cheeks, a drug gives the brightness to the eyes—one painted creature looks like another, and that is bad for the nation's health, and for the generation to come, for many of these curiously dressed and painted

modern beings will be mothers undoubtedly.

Therefore in the interest of health we suggest a tax on painting the face—so much for the cheeks, so much for the mouth, so much for the eyebrows and eyelashes—or a good-sized lump sum for painting unlimited, which is just now the fashion. Those taxed to wear their license, of course.

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer. 9768

French Claret

(BORDEAUX)

Red at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00
per dozen quart bottles.

White at \$7.00 and \$8.50 per dozen

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218

For Prompt and efficient hire car
service—phone 3809The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
\$4.00 per hour

Try This Delicious Recipe:

ST. CHARLES' CREAM CAKE

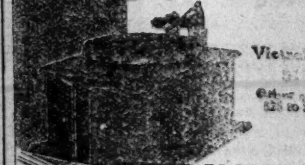


- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cupful flour | ½ Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| ¼ Teaspoonful salt | ¼ Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Victrola

With a
Victrola in
the home
every musical
longing is sat-
isfied.All the world's best
music to entertain you
whenever and as often as
you wish.VICTOR
AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.

Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office,

Showroom,

5, Thibet Road.

29, Nanking Road.

Refraction
and
ManufacturingDr. John Goddard
OpticianToric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1898

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 13, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.86
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	29 1/2
Copper Cash	192 1/2

Sovereigns	
Buying rate, @ 2-1/2%—Tls.	7.24
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex.	10.04
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	29 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	5%
6 m-s.	5%
12 m-s.	5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 23.14
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-1/2
India	T.T. 2-1/2
Paris	T.T. 38 1/2
New York	T.T. 38 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 65 1/2
Japan	T.T. 77 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 158 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcy. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcy. 2-10 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 400 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 68 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY	
£1—HK. Tls.	6.14
HK. Tls. 1—£	1.63
Gold 1—HK. Tls.	3.73
HK. Tls. 1—Gold	1.34
1—Rupee	2.42
1—Rouble	2.47
1—Mex.	1.50
† Nominal	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 13, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkats Tls. 27.00	
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 17.00	
Trams "B" Tls. 86.50	
Chemors Tls. 2.00	
Samagagas Tls. 1.20	
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00	
Sungel Duri Tls. 12.50	
Zhangbes Tls. 6.50	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.50	
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. 6% debts 1916 Tls. 100.00	
New Eng. Tls. 10.00	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 81.50	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.50	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 97.00	
Shai Gas 6% debts Tls. 93.00	
Almas Tls. 14.00	
Consolidated Tls. 3.65	
Consolidated Tls. 3.60	
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05	
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12 1/2	
Tebongs Tls. 26.00	
Senawangas Tls. 17.50	
Dominions Tls. 12.75	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 13, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Docks Tls. 82.00 Sept.	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 Sept.	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.90 cash	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.80 cash	
Zhangbes Tls. 6.50 cash	
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash	
Langkats Tls. 26.75 cash	
Trams Tls. 86.50 cash	
Kotas Tls. 10.35 cash	
Direct	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.80 July	
Zhangbes Tls. 6.35 cash	
S. M. C. debts 1916 Tls. 100.00 cash	
Kotas Tls. 10.75 July	
Trams Tls. 86.50 cash	

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore regarding the rubber auction held on July 12:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$124 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 4 1/2d. in London.
No. 1 Cope 2 1/2s. per picul, equivalent to 2s. 5 1/2d. in London.
Market weaker.

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service
London, July 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.
October to December 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market Steadier after easier.
Last Quotation, London July 11:—
Spot 2s. 4 1/2d. to 2s. 4d. Paid.
October to December 2s. 5d. Paid.
Tendency of Market Quiet and easier.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
103 Bubbly Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate bath, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Shanghai-Malay Estates Annual Meeting

Mr. G. Grayrigg presided at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at No. 36 Peking Road, yesterday, the other directors present being Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and R. N. Truman. The chairman said:

The report is made as comprehensive as possible, really leaving little for me to add.

Area.—You will notice the planted area remains unchanged from the last report but that 138 acres are now being planted up. The policy of the board is to develop all available land as fast as possible, till eventually our maximum of a round 1450 acres is reached.

Crop.—The remarkable crop excess, lbs. 39,000 odd, over the estimate is most gratifying. The output for June touches the record figure of over 18,000 lbs. The estimate for current year of 12 months is 216,000 lbs. and it will be interesting to see how much this figure may eventually be exceeded.

We estimated last annual meeting we would be tapping some 45,800 trees by the end of financial year under review, but as a matter of fact we finished the year with some 65,800 trees in yield. The foregoing facts confirm that we have estates of quality which are responsive to the care bestowed on them, and which show rapid and vigorous growth.

Costs.—The F. O. B. costs show a trifling reduction, but I hope for a satisfactory reduction during the current year.

Weeding.—As anticipated, a satisfactory reduction is shown in weeding costs.

Buildings.—As far as we can see at present our building program is getting towards completion and not much further expense is anticipated, but we shall have to face the question of adequate machinery before very long.

Financial year.—I take it you approve of the proposed change of end of our financial year from March 31 to December 31. It is preferable to close our year at the natural end of a year and thus avoid our annual meeting being held in the great heat.

Accounts.—Turning to the balance sheet, you will no doubt have already noticed that it is presented to you somewhat differently to former years. Buildings and fixtures, factory plant and machinery, wells and water supply, cattle and carts were previously included under the development account, but now that the estate is paying its own way and the company is nearing a dividend basis, we had to separate these items so that adequate depreciation could in future be provided for.

Furthermore, Shanghai expenditure, which in the past has been carried forward year by year as an asset, but which during the development stage is rightfully debitable to development account, has, for the period ending 31/3/15, been transferred to development account. The expenditure on this head for the year under review has however been debited in toto against working account. We propose in future to debit all head office expenses to working account, thus erring, if at all, on the side of conservatism.

The item that figured for so long under sundry debtors, i.e., calls in arrears on shares forfeited and subsequently resold disappears altogether. Tls. 4,477.14 having been written off last year, and the balance of Tls. 2,472.86 being written off this year.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Tls. 44,368.41 of which interest on the preference issue absorbs Tls. 10,930.29, and a bonus to staff of Tls. 600 is recommended, leaving Tls. 32,838.12, which sum at that time was represented by cash and stock and which the board recommends be carried forward.

The other items in the accounts are self explanatory and need no further comment. I am very pleased indeed at the excellent result of the year's working which by far surpasses my anticipations of this time last year.

Mr. H. Robertson said that the circular sent out with regard to the preference shares closed the applications on December 31 last, which was a Sunday and, therefore, a Bank Holiday. The checks of some shareholders were returned, they never got their preference shares and he understood that they were subsequently sold at a premium. Where was that premium?

The chairman: There has been no such thing.

Mr. Robertson: Well, I know of an instance.

The chairman: Was it your check?

Mr. Robertson: Yes and I am given to understand that there are other shares which the applicants did not get.

The chairman showed Mr. Robertson the allotment list and said: All the shares were divided among those who applied for them and there were no premiums. The 31st was a Friday and I am also given to understand that you did not apply until six days after the list had been closed.

Mr. Robertson: I am told that there were considerably over 200 shares—about 250—sold at a premium. However, if you say there was no premium, I am satisfied.

Mr. Robertson further drew attention to the fact that the directors surrendered 500 acres of land and now were trying to get 200 acres back. He thought that a childish trick. He also considered the policy of further extensions very undesirable. Times were not sufficiently encouraging to warrant the further development of any rubber estate.

The chairman said that the reason they were trying to get back a portion of the land was that they had ascertained that another party was after the land for mining, which work would be likely to seriously injure the estate. It would ruin their water supply and do them very great damage.

The other extension he considered very desirable. Every rubber estate in Shanghai was going in for extensions at the present time and Mr. Robertson was the first man who had spoken against it.

Mr. Robertson, in considerable argument which followed, stuck to his point and eventually, as the board would not abandon their policy, moved an amendment, "that, beyond the 138 acres proposed to be developed on Chengai and Goodheart estates, no further planting be entered upon without the express consent of the shareholders given thereto."

Mr. H. W. Pilcher seconded. The amendment was defeated. The chairman said: "We shall certainly respect your wishes, Mr. Robertson, anyhow."

The report and accounts, as presented, were then adopted without dissent. Mr. E. S. Kadoorie was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews re-appointed auditors.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

Chartered

Russo-Asiatic

Cathay, ordy

Cathay, pref.

Marine Insurances

Canton

North China

Union of Canton

Yangtze

Fire Insurances

China Fire

Hongkong Fire

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.

Indo-China Def.

Shell

Shanghai Tug

Shanghai Tug

Kochien

Mining

Kaiping

Oriental Cons.

Philippine

Raub

Docks

Hongkong Dock

Shanghai Dock

New Eng. Works

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf

Hongkong Wharf

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land

China Land

Shanghai Land

Welthelw Land

Central Stores

China Realty (ord.)

China Realty (pref.)

Cotton Mills

E-wo

E-wo Pref.

International

International Pref.

Laou-kung-mow

Oriental

Shanghai Cotton

Kung Yik

Yangtsepo

Yangtsepo Pref.

Industrials

Anglo-German Br'y

Butler Tle.

China Flour Mill

China Sugar

Green Island

Langkats

Major Bros.

Shanghai Sumatra

Stores

Hall & Holtz

Llewellyn

Lane, Crawford

Lentrie

Watsons

Weeks

Rubbings (Local)

Alma

Amherst

Anglo-Java

Anglo-Dutch

Ayer Tawah

Batu Anam 1913

Bukit Toh Alang

Bute

Chemor United

Chempedak

Cheng

Consolidated

Dominion

Gula Kalumpung

Java Consolidated

Kamunting

Kapala

Karyang

Karan

Kota Bahroes

Kroewoek Java

Padang

Pengkalang Durlan

Permatia

Repah

Samagagas

Senawang

Shanghai Klebang

Shanghai Malay

Shai Malay-Pref.

Shanghai Pahang

Sungala

Sungel Duri

Sungel Mangals

Shai Kelantan

Shanghai Seremban

Tapiing

Tanah Merah

Tebong

Ulobri

Zhangbe

Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber

Cully Dairy

Shai Elec. and Ash

Shanghai Trams

Shanghai Gas

Horse Bazaar

Shanghai Mercury

Shai Telephone

Shai Waterworks

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 393

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for July 12 was 137 tons."

In the Courts

Complicated U. S. Court Case

An interesting question of jurisdiction came up before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China Wednesday afternoon. It concerned a case in which claimant is L. Everett and defendants Messrs. Swayne and Hoyte.

Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for plaintiff and Mr. S. Fessenden for defendants.

His Honor—You are demurring to the petition filed, Mr. Fessenden?

Mr. Fessenden—Yes, on the ground that this court does not have personal jurisdiction over the defendants.

Mr. Fessenden then read the paragraph of the petition relative to his demurrer and outlined the remainder. According to the petition defendants are a corporation registered under the laws of California with their principal offices at San Francisco; the ocean-going steamship Yucatan was under charter from the owners to the defendants on a recent voyage to the Far East and return, via ports; and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. were and are the agents for the defendants at Shanghai.

The petition, continued counsel, went on to state that the Shanghai agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., advertised the Yucatan to take cargo for the public and the plaintiff was wrongfully refused space on the steamer although other people who applied subsequently were allowed to ship goods. The gist of the action was their refusal to accept common carriers to give plaintiff space.

His demurrer, said Mr. Fessenden, was entirely limited to one point, namely, that under the facts stated in the petition defendant corporation was not within the personal jurisdiction of the court. The petition did not show that the U. S. Court had got jurisdiction.

His Honor—You are familiar with the rule that the appearance of a defendant gives jurisdiction?

Mr. Fessenden—He can come into court and question the jurisdiction without submitting to it.

His Honor—If he does it in the right way—a special appearance for challenging the Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Fessenden submitted that if the court had no jurisdiction over a defendant it could not assume such. The authorities were very much at conflict on these points and a defendant did not waive his rights by appearing in court to object. This demurrer was the same as such an objection.

His Honor—At the beginning I may say that some authorities are the other way. The point will have to be determined according to the authorities. It is a very technical question and will have to be determined. I remember that the authorities were very abundant when I had a case in my own practice and I do not suppose that they have lessened.

Mr. Davies quoted a U. S. Supreme Court case which, he said, was practically on all fours, in which it was held that an American plaintiff could sue a British company through its New York agents. In this case, he said, service had been made on the captain of the Yucatan and on Mr. W. F. Inglis of Ewo.

Mr. Fessenden submitted that under the circumstances the court had no jurisdiction.

His Honor—Do you raise the question that they are not liable by service on their agents?

Mr. Fessenden—No.

Counsel added that the question was an important one for defendants as they were a large company operating steamships.

On his Honor stating that he did not quite get Mr. Fessenden's point, counsel, in argument, said he had been unable to find any actual case applying to an extra-territorial country like this that would serve as a precedent or a guide to the court in connection with the point as to how far the court had jurisdiction over a non-resident corporation or individual. The only commentary or work which mentioned the subject was one by Sir Francis Pigott. The whole question of such jurisdiction had always been indefinite and vague and had been changed from time to time.

Mr. Fessenden quoted Pigott on the "broad and general principles" and continued that here was a corporation located in America with British agents. It appeared from the petition that the corporation had no office or place of business here, no business in their own name, and the facts were restricted to a single transaction, conducted by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., their agents. It was true the whole action was founded in tort and he had been unable to find a case on all fours but the principle of the law on contracts applied much more so in tort.

It was alleged that Ewo

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
R. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papete
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IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

\$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Canton S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Cebu Lyons Singapore
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 23,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 54, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau cheundse)

Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok

Dairen (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, J. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 20,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liangyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dairen Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokyo

Hongkong New York Tsingtau

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras Calcutta Kandy Penang Colombo Karachi Port Louis Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius) Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1894.

Paid-up Capital—

Guilds, 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Guilds, 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and POTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 2893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Sonarang

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benken Milan Sourabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokyo

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HFU, Manager.

YOSHU CHU, Sub-Manager.

March 21, 1916.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR MAN OUT OF PRISON

London, June 10.—A roll of honor which forms a noble commentary on the scrupulous impartiality of British police methods and the undeviating fairness of British justice is, says the Daily Express of London, in the proud keeping of the authorities at New Scotland Yard.

It is a roll of honor of men who forsook their life of crime and voluntarily offered their lives to their country on the outbreak of the war. There are seventy names on the roll. All of them were criminals and became clean-living, self-sacrificing soldiers when they realized that their country was in peril.

The majority of these seventy men have been killed in action. Some of them were decorated for bravery. One man was awarded the Victoria Cross for a brilliant achievement in the trenches in France; another was decorated by the Czar with the St. George's Cross.

This roll of honor is, of course, not for public inspection; it is a confidential record, and, framed in oak, it hangs in the private room of Mr. Basil Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Criminal Investigation Department.

Immediately underneath the scroll is a semi-circle containing the following apt quotation chosen by Mr. Basil Thomson:

"Even those who come short in other ways may redeem themselves by fighting bravely for their country; they may blot out the evil with the good, and benefit the State more by their public services than ever they injured her by their private actions." Pericles to the Athenians.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none
Cod " 14-16
Mandarin " 20-30
Mackerel " 14-16
Pomfret " 14-16
Salmon " none
Sami " none
Sole " 14-16
Whitebait " none

Grain and Flour

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.85
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.45
Rice per 200 lb. \$8.60

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20
Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.75
Brass " 1.95

Fuel

House Coal per ton Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal " Tls. 16.00
Firewood per 60 bundles \$1.00

Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	28-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	48-45
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none

Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	"	10-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	"	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	each	8-10
Pumpkins	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00	Boston & New York	Muscatier Castle	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	6.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidenaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	6.00	San Francisco etc.	Beale Dollar	Am.	C. P. O. S.
25	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	6.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	P.M.	San Francisco	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14	8.00	Nagasaki	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
15	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	10.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Hikachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
24	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 15	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Africanique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	8.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
28	9.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	10.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Hanchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	5.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 14	10.00	Tsingtao and Dally	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	8.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	noon	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.30	Tsingtao and Dally	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Jap.	B. & S.
18	1.30	Dally	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
18	8.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dally	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
19	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Tafou maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	292	Br.	B. & S.	
July 13	Hankow	Nippon	2868	Sw.	R.F.A.	
July 13	Foochow	Hsinchi	1285	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 13	Japan	Tenyo maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
July 13	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
July 13	Dally	Kobe maru	1336	Jap.	S. M. R.	WV
July 13	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 13	Hankow	Tungting	1294	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 13	Hankow	Wooling maru	905	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
July 13	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 13	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Hankow etc.	Foyang	1802	Br.	B. & S.
13	Hankow etc.	Tales maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	Port Arthur	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
13	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
13	Japan	Kasuga maru	2267	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	Wakamatsu	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa
13	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
13	Seattle	Mexico maru	3559	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	Dairen	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.
13	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
YTPD	June 24	Cruise	Queros	Am. g-b.	850	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboat D. de Lagree and Decadee, the Japanese gunboat Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf Friday, July 14 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, July 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. O. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO.—The str. Asia Maru will leave on Monday, July 17. For Freight apply to G. J. Petrocelli, Agent. Tel. No. 4773.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

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The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yinchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Foochow and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Dally for Shanghai at 8 p.m. on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday morning, the 17th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant.

The Morements of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below:—s.s. Canton left Sabang, May 25, homeward; s.s. Peking left Suez, June 4, for India; s.s. Yeddo passed Perim, June 2, homeward; s.s. Nippon arrived Shanghai, July 12, homeward; s.s. Ceylon left Shanghai, May 27, homeward; s.s. Japan left Gothenburg, June 11 for China and Japan; s.s. Sumatra passed Fiji, May 25 for Chile home.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Mishima Maru, with mails, left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's buoy today at about 9.30 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Saturday, July 15.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Singapore, is expected to arrive here on the 13th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Corbin, Rev. and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. G. Theodor, Miss Hutchins, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Quach Erbrush, Mr. and Mrs. Lepkin, Miss Porrita, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Harny and 2 children, Miss Haynes, Miss E. Kay, Miss Robertson, Dr. M. A. Stuard, Mr. R. S. Jorgensen, Mr. J. Ross Young.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. King and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mrs. S. H. Groyne, Mr. Kozaryszewski, Mr. Remy.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwan for Hankow:—Mr. L. Haas.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong:—Messrs. J. Winter and R. Vestee.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 3
Lycos	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Nellore**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyaraza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	July 5
Magellan	June 22

For Bombay

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at
135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON
Saturday, the 15th inst.
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture
and Effects

Bevelled Mirror-back Bedroom
Suites, Tapestry Covered Drawing-
room Suites, Bevelled Mirror-back
Dining-room Suites, Ice Chests,
Bedsteads, Roll-top Desks, Teapots,
Hat Stands, Bookcases, and a few lots
of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc.

On View Friday, the 14th inst.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
REFRACTING SPECIALIST

1A JINKEE ROAD.

Second Shipment
of
Silverware and Jade Stones
has just arrived from
Canton

CLEARANCE SALE
will last only
Two More Weeks

SING FAT CO.

30 Nanking Road

10406 J 19

The Comparative Law
School of China,
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10259

Kuling, Mokanshan

Visitors at the above
resorts, who are not
already Subscribers to

The China Press

can obtain copies of the
paper at

The Mission Book Co.,
Kuling, and Messrs. Yut
Sae-chang, Mokanshan

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLERA Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

MOKANSHAN.

Daily Through Service (except Sundays)

Ly Shanghai, South Station, 8:00 a.m.
Ly Hangchow (Kon-Zen-Chiao) 1:30 p.m.
Ly Rest House (San-Chiao-Pu) 5:30 p.m.
Ar Mokanshan (Mountain Top) 9:00 p.m.

Luggage Allowance, Rush Limit, 133 lbs.
Slow, any amount—regular rates.
Tickets, Shanghai South Station,
or Thos. Cook & Sons, Foochow Road.

10382

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Exchange Banks who are
members of the above Association
will be closed to business on the
14th July, being the French
National Fete Day.

10387 J 14

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is
requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls
from European countries. Write
to, or call in person at the above
address.

10198

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2390

THE Council has for sale 2 Steam
Fire Engines (by Shand, Mason &
Co., of London) capacity 350
gallons per minute, 2 Ladder
Waggon with or without ladders
as required, and a number of Pony
Hose Reels and other appliances,
all in serviceable condition.

Particulars can be obtained on
application to the Chief Officer at
the Central Fire Station.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, July 12, 1916.

Council Room.

10400 J 14

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily
Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2176.

58 Avenue Dubail.

10192

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway
MOKANSHAN

An ideal summer resort, only 18 hours journey from Shanghai by Rail,
Motor Launch and Chair.

From the 15th July to the 15th September passenger cars book through
from Shanghai South to Mokanshan daily, except Sundays.

TIME TABLE

To Mokanshan

Rail } Shanghai South dep: 8.00 hours
 } Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "

Motor } Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.30 hours
Boat } San Chiao Pu Rest House
 arr: 17.30 "

Chair } San Chiao Pu Rest House
 dep: 18.00 hours
 } Mokanshan Mountain Top
 arr: 21.00 "

From Mokanshan

Chair } Mokanshan Mountain Top
 dep: 6.00 hours
 } San Chiao Pu Rest House
 arr: 8.30 "

Motor } San Chiao Pu Rest House
Boat } dep: 9.00 hours
 } Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "

Rail } Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.50 hours
 } Hangchow dep: 14.50 "
 } Shanghai South arr: 18.30 "

On the journey from Shanghai to Mokanshan passengers change carriages
at Ken Shang Junction for Kon Zen Chiao, in the opposite direction the
change is made at Hangchow station.

THROUGH FARES

Between Shanghai South and Mokanshan Mountain Top

Single journey

Available for two days from
day of issue.

\$13.50 1ST CLASS
\$10.25 2ND CLASS
\$ 6.00 3RD CLASS (Servants only)

Return journey

Available for 30 days from
day of issue.

\$21.95
\$16.25
\$ 9.25

Further particulars regarding Hotel accommodation, etc., may be
obtained from any of the following:—

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Shanghai

Mr. George A. Hudson, Mokanshan

The Assist. Traf. Mgr., S'hai South Station and
the Traffic Manager, S'hai North Station

10407

Electric Cooking



Points That Count.

Anyone who is sceptical about Electric Cooking—its possibilities,
convenience, and economy has only to make a trial of one or
two pieces of apparatus to become a pronounced convert.

Cleanliness—There is no smell or noxious fumes; no dust, soot or
ashes as with coal.

Reliability—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong, ser-
viceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

Convenience—No fires to light—no matches. Simply a switch to
touch.

Safety—Electric Cookers are absolutely Safe in anybody's hands.
Hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the

Municipal Electricity Department

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD and A1297 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 2660. Telephone No. 840.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER,
speaking English and German,
gives lessons in Mandarin or Shang-
hai dialect. Apply to Teng, 1215a
Boone Road, Shanghai.

10405 J 15

WANTED by American, lessons
in Russian or Russian conversation.
Advertiser has slight knowledge of
the language. Reply, stating terms,
to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

10396 J 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st of August,
five-roomed house, No. 12 Yang
tszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10
Yangtszepoo Road.

10387 J 14

HOUSES TO LET, 41 Rue
Massenet, 6 rooms and attics, tiled
bathrooms, pantry and kitchen,
porcelain bathtubs, lavatories
and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc.
46, Rue Massenet, near French
Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled
bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. 97, Rue du Roi Albert,
5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis,
etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert, 5
rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.

10279 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN Gentleman wants
two small or one large fully
or partly furnished rooms, with
board. Western district. Apply 7
Carter Road.

10411 J 14

WANTED, large, cool, comfort-
able room and board, with private
family, by young American gentle-
man. Please apply to Box 45,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

WANTED, from first August,
furnished house or flat; must have
two or three bedrooms. Offers to
Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

10341 J 16

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Thursday, 6th
July, 1916, it was decided to pay
an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal
to 45 candareens per share, on the
Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to
shareholders on record on that
date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 13th
July to 20th July, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.

10346 J 20

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-16, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482

9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TWO airy attic rooms, with
separate balconies and large bath-
room, for bachelors, in British home,
near Country Club. Tennis,
stabling, etc. Apply to Box 51,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10403 J 14

TO LET, on the 20th instant, two
large, well-furnished front rooms,
with verandah, private bathrooms
and substantial home cooking
(suitable for family, etc.) Terms
moderate. Apply 23, North
Szechuen Road.

10402 J 15

AN ELDERLY British widow,
living alone, Race Course vicinity,
has a nicely furnished front bed-
room, with bathroom and balcony
attached, to let, with or without
board. Apply to Box 43, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10389 J 13

TO LET, comfortable furnished
bedroom, with verandah and bath-
room attached; also furnished attic
with bathroom. Apply 57 Range
Road.

10391 J 14

TO LET in private German
family, furnished room, bathroom
attached, with full board. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10380 J 16

TO LET; private family offers a
well-furnished room, with bath-
room attached, to neutral or Ger-
man gentleman of quiet habits.
Comfortable home. Tennis, tele-
phone, etc., on premises, Broadway.
Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10360 A 7

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat
wanted by bachelor. Apply to Box
46, THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a
and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end
of December. Apply to the China
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10
Canton Road.

10366

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, two-seater runabout
or motor-cycle with sidecar. State
price and particulars to Box 52,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10409 J 14

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, con-
centrated and unconcentrated. For
particulars apply to Box 13, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10328 J 14

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by
a Chinese gentleman; many years
experience with the biggest dock in
Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply
to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SOAP EXPERT, shortly dis-
engaged, makes all soaps and special
lines. Can erect and work large or
small factory. Competent, en-
ergetic; best credentials. Apply
Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10117

POSITION WANTED, by
thoroughly competent and efficient
American bookkeeper and account-
ant. Sober, steady and reliable. No
objection to outposts. Apply Box
6, THE CHINA PRESS.

10214 J 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chinese Christian
teacher of English. Methodist
Boys' School. Apply Wm. R.
Johnson, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

10385 J 16

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins,
Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED, large
and suitable, near the Central
district or River side. Apply to Box
49, THE CHINA PRESS.

10393 J 14

FINANCIAL

WANTED: Tals 50,000 for
investment in a new manufacturing
concern, 15% interest on capital is
guaranteed, besides the partaking
of profit of the yearly turnover.
Only those really interested need
apply for further particulars. Apply
Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

10398 J 16

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

10324 J 16